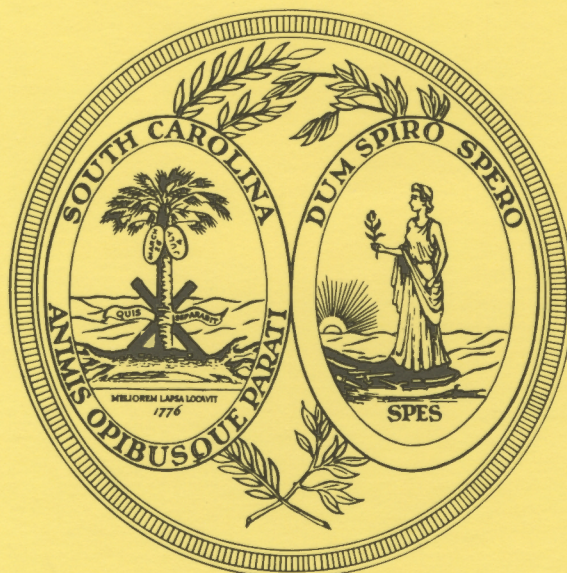


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**SOUTH CAROLINA
STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT
DIVISION**



**ANNUAL REPORT
1990-1991**

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STATE DOCUMENTS

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June 30, 1991

To the General Assembly of South Carolina:

In accord with statutory authority requirements, the annual report of the South Carolina State Law Enforcement Division for the Fiscal Year 1990-91 is transmitted to your honorable body.

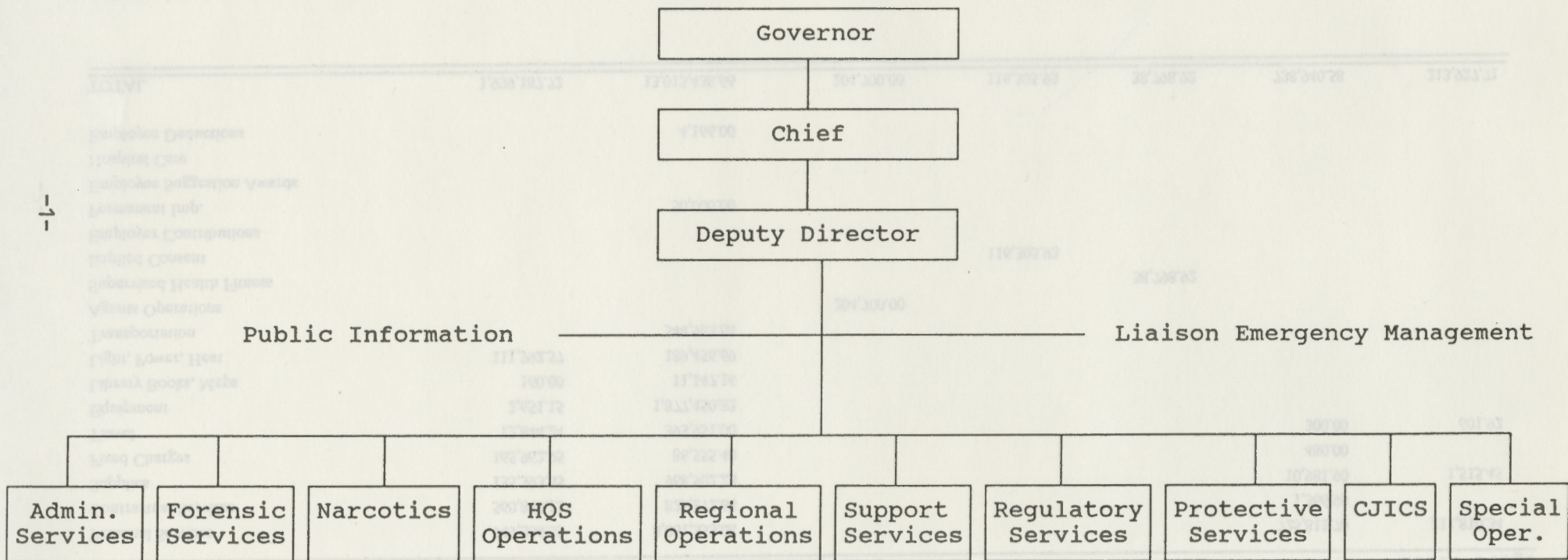
Respectfully submitted,

Robert M. Stewart, Chief

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SOUTH CAROLINA LAW ENFORCEMENT DIVISION



FY 90/91 FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Expenditures	Admin.	General Law Enforcement	Agents Operations	Implied Consent	Supervised Health Fitness	Security General	Security Blatt Bldg.
Personal Services	949,334.33	8,061,353.08				725,811.70	211,810.34
Contractual Services	560,849.13	825,872.64				1,366.98	
Supplies	135,393.35	968,502.23				10,981.90	1,515.45
Fixed Charges	165,962.95	86,555.40				480.00	
Travel	12,844.24	393,951.00				300.00	601.92
Equipment	2,651.15	1,877,450.82					
Library Books, Maps	160.00	11,147.16					
Light, Power, Heat	111,992.57	189,456.69					
Transportation		544,983.64					
Agents Operations			204,700.00				
Supervised Health Fitness					38,798.92		
Implied Consent				116,305.93			
Employer Contributions							
Permanent Imp.		50,000.00					
Employee Suggestion Awards							
Hospital Care							
Employee Deductions		4,166.00					
TOTAL	1,939,187.72	13,013,438.66	204,700.00	116,305.93	38,798.92	738,940.58	213,927.71

SOURCE OF FUNDS

FY 90-91 Appropriations	22,128,737.00
FY 90-91 Appropriations Lapsed	(459,072.37)
Revenue Brought Forward From FY 89-90	2,040,098.81
FY 90-91 Revenue	4,528,542.65
Revenue Forward to FY 91-92	(1,948,737.29)
Revenue Lapsed to General Fund	(1,961,096.83)
Capital Projects Revenue From FY 89-90	18.56
Capital Projects Revenue FY 90-91	3,818,893.33
Capital Projects Revenue Forward to FY 91-92	(154,041.85)
TOTAL	27,993,342.01

FY 90/91 FINANCIAL STATEMENT (Continued)

Expenditures	CJICS	Regulatory	Missing Persons	Employer Contri.	Permanent Improvement
Personal Services	2,244,524.91	349,818.89	101,689.23		
Contractual Services	151,264.12	30,433.16	3,489.22		
Supplies	114,044.17	14,448.47	14,731.20		
Fixed Charges	567,995.47	3,253.90	-0-		
Travel	15,976.32	10,691.66	2,873.24		
Equipment	1,059,604.64	6,026.24			
Library Books, Maps		186.75			
Lights, Power, Heat					
Transportation		10.02			
Agents Operations					
Supervised Health Fitness					
Implied Consent					
Employer Contributions				3,372,110.84	
Permanent Imp.					3,664,870.04
TOTAL	4,153,409.63	414,869.09	122,782.89	3,372,110.84	3,664,870.04

TOTAL OF EXPENDITURES

Personal Services	12,644,342.48
Contractual Services	1,573,275.25
Supplies	1,259,616.77
Fixed Charges	824,247.72
Travel	437,238.38
Equipment	2,945,732.85
Library Books, Maps	11,493.91
Lights, Power, Heat	301,449.26
Transportation	544,993.66
Agents Operations	204,700.00
Supervised Health Fitness	38,798.92
Implied Consent	116,305.93
Employer Contributions	3,272,110.84
Permanent Improv.	3,714,870.04
Hospital Care	4,166.00
TOTAL	27,993,342.01

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE

In 1947, a decision was made by means of an executive order to replace the Governor's State Constabulary with a more updated statewide law enforcement agency called the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division. The Executive Order was replaced in 1974 by updating legislation enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure of the State Law Enforcement Division. The new statutes created SLED, provided for the appointment of the agency's chief and placed all state employed security employees, as outlined by law, under SLED supervision.

The decision to replace the Constabulary, which for many years was the main investigative arm of South Carolina governors, was brought about by a number of factors, including the South Carolina Sheriff's Association and the state's chiefs of police - all expressing a need for better, more advanced investigative manpower and technical assistance. Various political subdivisions around the state, according to law enforcement leaders, were unable to maintain financially the sufficient investigative and technical personnel and scientific equipment necessary for forensic science and police chemistry requirements in solving major crimes.

Combined with these statewide needs by smaller law enforcement agencies and the growing investigative requirement of the Governor's Office and the South Carolina Attorney General's Office, the decision was made to create the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division, more commonly known as SLED.

Since its formation in 1947, SLED has been operated to provide maximum law enforcement assistance to various police agencies around the state. The Division has five fundamental responsibilities:

1. The provision of investigative, technical and manpower assistance to all sheriffs, chiefs of police, solicitors, grand juries, city and county managers and other offices charged with a criminal responsibility.
2. The provision of an enforcement and security arm to the Governor and to conduct investigations for and of state agencies at the direction of the Governor.
3. The provision of security for the Capitol Complex, South Carolina Aeronautics Commission and the Governor's Mansion.
4. The maintenance of a statewide Criminal Justice Communications and Information System for South Carolina: a system developed to provide a statewide computerized communication network and to provide a criminal history.
5. The provision of a statewide crime laboratory to provide Chemistry, Firearms, Questioned Documents and Polygraph examinations for all law enforcement.

The overall purpose of SLED is to apprehend or assist in the apprehension of violators of South Carolina criminal statutes and to bring those perpetrators before the state's courts.

However, SLED does not accept requests for its personnel or facilities from private individuals except under extraordinary circumstances which are determined on an individual basis by the Governor or the Chief of SLED.

SLED's responsibilities (as can be seen under Statutory Authority), have grown with the Division, running the gamut from investigative responsibilities to security requirements. Further, the Division has been given the added responsibility for establishing and operating a narcotics and dangerous drug department; and for establishing, housing and managing a computerized Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS) for various criminal justice agencies. The Division also has been given the authority to enforce implementation of regulatory statutes pertaining to private detectives and security guards, as well as handguns and other firearms.

The Division is continuing to grow as part of the Governor's Office, and an annual report to the South Carolina General Assembly is required under Section 138 of the Appropriations Act. This report is the required documentation for that purpose.

The Division's financial report of operating capital is found as Item II of the Governor's annual operating budget.

MANAGEMENT STAFF

DIRECTOR - Robert M. Stewart, Sr., Chief

DEPUTY DIRECTOR - James K. Wilson, Major

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS TO THE CHIEF - Marcia S. Porcel;
Glenda D. Kirkland

ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT TO THE MAJOR - Elizabeth C. DeFreese

DEPARTMENT COORDINATORS:

Administration	Mark W. Huguley, Captain
CJICS.....	James V. Martin, Captain
Protective Services	Joseph A. Holley, Captain
Forensic Sciences.....	F. Dan DeFreese, Captain
Headquarters	Dan F. Beckman, Captain
Narcotics	Steven A. Smith, Captain
Regulatory Services.....	Thomas W. Henderson, Captain
Special Operations	McKinley Weaver, Captain
Support Services	Walter G. Powell, Captain

REGIONAL COORDINATORS:

Low Country	Claude A. Hair, Captain
Midlands	Carlton Medley, Captain
Pee Dee.....	James D. Anderson, Captain
Piedmont.....	James Q. Christopher, Captain

PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER... Hugh E. Munn, Executive Assistant

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

The S.C. State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) was established by and operated under the appointive authority of the Governor as provided in the South Carolina Code of Laws, 1942, Sec. 3096; 1945, Sec. 337; Sec. 23-160; and 1962, Sec. 23-1-60.

In 1974, updating legislation was enacted by the General Assembly pertaining to the structure and function of SLED, including:

Sec. 23-1-60 relating to the Governor's appointment of special deputies, constables and detectives was amended for their reappointment and discharge under certain conditions.

Sec. 53-4 relating to gubernatorial authority over state constables was repealed.

Sec. 23-3-10 was enacted creating the State Law Enforcement Division, providing appointive authority of its chief by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate, and providing for its personnel, their powers and duties.

Sec. 23-3-20 was enacted establishing bonding requirements for the chief and agents and providing reappointment for agents to insure continuation of employment except for discharge with cause.

Sec. 23-3-30 placed all state-employed security employees, except those employed by the South Carolina Department of Corrections, under the direct supervision of the State Law Enforcement Division.

Additionally, legislation was enacted in 1974 providing SLED with the authority to devise and operate a Criminal Information and Communications System and to regulate and control licensing of detectives and private security agencies. Enabling legislation in these matters include:

Sec. 23-3-110 establishing a statewide Criminal Justice Information and Communications System as a department within the State Law Enforcement Division.

Sec. 23-3-120 requiring that all law enforcement agencies and court officials shall report criminal data within their respective jurisdictions to the system and authorizes the Division to determine the specific information to be supplied under Sec. 23-3-110 and the methods by which it shall be compiled, evaluated and disseminated. The section further authorizes the Division to promulgate rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this chapter.

Sec. 23-3-150 authorizing the Division to accept, grant and appropriate funds on behalf of the state for use in the operation of the CJICS System.

Sec. 23-3-40 directing all sheriffs and police departments to furnish SLED with a record of all fingerprints taken in criminal investigations resulting in convictions. The section charges SLED with the responsibility for the cost and implementation of this reporting program and for the preparation of the regulations and instructions for its functioning.

Sec. 56-646 (referred to as the South Carolina Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act) empowering the chief of SLED to determine applicant qualifications for licensing and registration, to investigate alleged violations of the provisions of the act, to promulgate rules and regulations as needed and to establish and to enforce standards governing the safety and conduct of persons licensed and registered. The section also authorizes a fee assessment for license privileges and responsibilities and provided for exemptions under the act and the duties of the Division.

Sec. 56-5-2950 (Implied Consent Law) directing SLED to establish blood/alcohol testing standards and to train and certify persons conducting breath tests.

In 1972, Sec. 44-53-480 of the Code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility for enforcement of laws pertaining to illicit traffic in controlled and counterfeit substances and requiring the establishment of a Narcotics and Dangerous Drug Department within the Division.

Additionally, several statutes enacted prior to the Fiscal Year 1976 period became operational during the 1976 Fiscal Year, including the following:

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - as amended requiring the division to investigate each applicant for a license to sell handguns in South Carolina to insure he is qualified as prescribed by law. Furthermore, the Division is charged with the responsibility of insuring that the dealers comply with the law with respect to record-keeping and handgun sales.

Sec. 16-22-210, 23-31-310 - (Known as Special Weapons Act) requiring that any person who possesses a sawed-off rifle or shotgun, or any automatic rifle shall register the weapon with SLED, and that the Division shall issue a registration permit for this weapon.

Sec. 16-23-10, 23-31-110 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of each handgun transaction conducted by licensed handgun dealers of the state. Each of these individual forms is to be processed by SLED to insure that the purchaser has not purchased more than one handgun in a 30-day period and that he has not been convicted of a crime of violence as stated in the act.

Further, this section, as revised in June, 1975, also stipulates that SLED is to issue gun permits to citizens of South Carolina when it is determined by SLED that, due to business necessities, the citizens' lives are regularly placed in danger. The Division does a complete background investigation of each applicant to insure the applicant's integrity, need for such a permit, and proficiency in the use of handguns.

Sec. 17-7-80 - requires that all coroners submit to SLED for the performance results of blood, alcohol and drug analysis on body fluids removed from fatalities involving traffic, boating and swimming accidents.

Sec. 23-35-170 - requiring the Division to receive a copy of all quarterly reports of such sales of dynamite or powerful explosives from the auditor of each county. Such person selling or keeping for sale the explosives mentioned in this section shall make a quarterly report to the county auditor of each county. The auditor of each county shall forward a copy of all reports to the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division.

In 1985, Sec. 23-3-200 through 23-3-320 of the code was enacted, charging SLED with the responsibility to create a Missing Person Information Center as a part of the Division to serve as a central repository for information regarding missing persons and missing and exploited children.

In FY 1989-90, two additional statutes were added pertaining to the provision of SLED assistance in drug trafficking and Civil Rights investigations.

Section 14-7-1780 states that the State Law Enforcement Division shall provide service "as the State Grand Jury requires."

Section 45-9-40 of Title 45, Chapter 9, of the 1976 Code, requires that whenever the Attorney General receives a complaint that there is a pattern or practice "...so as to deny the full exercise of the rights described...", the Attorney General shall notify the State Law Enforcement Division which shall conduct an investigation. The results of this investigation must be reported to the State Human Affairs Commission.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF

Robert M. Stewart was appointed by Governor Carroll Campbell in 1988 to be the Chief of SLED, succeeding the late J. P. "Pete" Strom.

As Chief, Stewart's responsibility is to direct the statewide investigative agency in all facets of law enforcement assistance as mandated by law, including providing necessary manpower and expertise in criminal detection and investigations. The chief is appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of the S. C. Senate, and the position is coterminous with the Governor's term.

The OFFICE OF THE CHIEF also consists of:

Deputy Director: serves with the rank of major and is charged with assisting in the direction of the agency in all aspects of administration and investigations; handles other responsibilities as authorized by the Chief in his absence.

Executive Assistant: serves as the agency's official spokesman, public information officer, and media relations adviser and handles various other administrative responsibilities as authorized by the Chief; represents other law enforcement agencies when requested to deal with news media and public inquiries at major crime or serious incident scenes; serves as the agency's liaison with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy as adviser and lecturer on law enforcement media relations matters.

Liaison Emergency Management: serves as the agency's representative and coordinator with the Governor's Office on matters of statewide emergencies that may affect the public safety; assists in coordinating pertinent information and resources on behalf of the Governor and SLED to various locales during natural disasters or other emergency events.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Administrative Services is coordinated by a Captain in connection with budgetary and payroll, personnel, procurement, and garage services needs of the agency. The coordinator has direct responsibility over the following departments:

Purchasing: consisting of a supervisor and staff and dealing with procurement of equipment, certain services, and supplies required by the agency.

Budget/Payroll: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for administration of the agency's payroll and other budgetary requirements as defined by policies and procedures.

Personnel: consisting of a supervisor and staff with duties consisting of maintaining proper agency personnel files, reviews, and other pertinent responsibilities.

Garage Services: consisting of a supervisor and staff responsible for maintenance and repairs of the agency's fleet of vehicles.

INVESTIGATIONS

SLED has statewide statutory authorization to investigate violations of criminal law. To that end, a SLED investigation may be authorized by the Chief and conducted as follows:

1. Assigned by a Headquarters Coordinator (Captain) for certain specialized investigations.
2. Assigned by a Coordinator (Captain) for criminal investigations in any of four geographical regions of the state.
3. Assigned by a Support Services Coordinator (Captain) for intelligence-related or missing persons investigations.
4. Assigned by a Regulatory Coordinator (Captain) for investigations relating to violations of state gun laws or the S. C. Private Detective and Private Security Agencies Act.
5. Assigned by a Narcotics Enforcement Coordinator (Captain) for investigations of illegal drug trafficking in South Carolina.
6. Conducted by a Special Operations Coordinator (Captain) for certain internal affairs investigations as directed by the Chief.

Headquarters Operations

A Headquarters Coordinator is responsible for directing certain specialized investigations as deemed appropriate by the Chief, including motor vehicle thefts and other illegal activities. Additionally, this coordinator oversees activities of certain civilian employees (phone clerks) who handle public calls at the agency after hours and on holidays.

The Headquarters Coordinator also arranges for a sufficient number of agents for sequestered juries as requested by judges and supervises extradition assignments for agents when requested. During FY 1990-91, SLED handled the following number of extraditions for:

County/City Law Enforcement Agencies	99
S. C. Department of Corrections	10
State Grand Jury	4
SLED	6
TOTAL.....	119

Regional Operations

Coordinators are authorized to supervise criminal investigations and other operations as directed by the Chief in the following regions:

Piedmont (Oconee, Pickens, Anderson, Greenville, Greenwood, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, Cherokee, McCormick, and York counties).

Midlands (Richland, Lexington, Aiken, Edgefield, Saluda, Kershaw, Fairfield, Lancaster, and Chester counties).

Pee Dee (Horry, Georgetown, Marion, Dillon, Florence, Williamsburg, Sumter, Chesterfield, and Marlboro counties).

Low Country (Charleston, Beaufort, Jasper, Dorchester, Berkeley, Calhoun, Orangeburg, Hampton, Allendale, Barnwell, and Colleton counties).

Total Investigations Conducted during FY 1990-91:

Number of Cases Opened.....	5,172
Number of Cases Closed.....	4,974
Number of Cases Awaiting Court	1,021

SUPPORT SERVICES

Coordination of Support Services is maintained by a Captain and is organized to provide certain specialized technical and investigative assistance to SLED and other law enforcement agencies around the country. Support Services consists of the following departments:

Criminal Intelligence

In order to deal with the increasing number of sophisticated criminal operations, the Division established a Criminal Intelligence Section in 1973, which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from

which has the responsibility of interacting and responding to inquiries from other law enforcement agencies in the state and nation, as well as supporting and assisting SLED personnel in conducting specialized investigations. Much intelligence information is gathered and maintained from across the state and nation concerning the activities of "career criminals", organized crime figures, white collar crimes and various gangs and traveling criminal, as well as general investigations concerning homicides, narcotics, frauds, thefts, gambling, sex offenses, etc. During Fiscal Year 1990-91, the intelligence team, consisting of one section head, four (4) special agents and an investigative support analyst, handled approximately 21,160 inquiries in connection with 2,378 requests.

SLED Intelligence is a charter member of the Regional Organized Crime Information Center (ROCIC), operating under a Justice Department grant. ROCIC is a clearing house which exchanges current information on the southeastern part of the United States and connects with other similar organizations throughout the rest of the country.

SLED Intelligence is also a member of the Law Enforcement Intelligence Unit (LEIU) which consists of intelligence and organized crime information on organized crime activity in the United States. In addition, the SLED Intelligence Section acts as the State Liaison Office for Interpol located in Lyon, France.

Helicopter

In January, 1990, SLED began providing specialized air support with a state-of-the-art equipped helicopter to be stationed at SLED Headquarters. The McDonnell Douglas Model 500E helicopter primarily provides support for drug law enforcement purposes and other missions, including security, disaster responses and fugitive and missing person searches. During FY 90-91, the helicopter participated in 230 total missions.

MISSION

TYPE

67	Bloodhound/Manhunts
44	Search/Rescue (persons/property)
31	Narcotics (eradication, surveillance, raids, etc.)
55	Law Enforcement Support (SWAT team, VIP security, transportation, aerial photos, etc.)
7	SOP/Recurrent Training
26	Maintenance Flights

NOTE: At the end of fiscal year 1990-91, the helicopter had a total of 1050.1 flight hours.

Airplane

SLED maintains and operates a fixed wing airplane which is used exclusively for law enforcement functions, including: search, rescue, and apprehension of lost persons, children, or criminal suspects. The aircraft also

is used for surveillance of criminal suspects and activity, marijuana eradication missions, transportation of witnesses, and extraditions of prisoners.

During FY 1990-91, the airplane had a total of 235 flights, to include:

<u>Mission</u>	<u>Type</u>
112	Marijuana eradication
83	General law enforcement support (surveillance, searches, etc.)
38	Maintenance flights

Operation Intercept - Fugitive Task Force

In September of 1986, the Fugitive Task Force was established to address the increasing number of fugitives at large in our community, state and across the nation. Prior to this, law enforcement had no unified approach to the apprehension of fugitives who had left their local jurisdictions. OPERATION INTERCEPT, the joint effort of the United States Marshal's Service, SLED and local law enforcement authorities to locate and apprehend fugitives, has progressed to an entity to be relied on by agencies across the state and nation.

At the present time there are six (6) SLED employees assigned full-time to this section which includes one (1) supervisor and five (5) special agents. The agents work out of Columbia, Anderson, Greenville and Charleston and are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals. The U. S. Marshal's Service has assigned seven (7) employees which includes one (1) supervisor, five (5) Deputy U. S. Marshals, and one (1) Investigative Research Analyst. The Deputy U. S. Marshals also work out of Columbia, Greenville, Charleston and Florence.

Various local law enforcement agencies across the state work with SLED on an as needed basis, and designated officers are commissioned Special Deputy U. S. Marshals.

To date, the Fugitive Task Force has arrested 1,468 fugitives and cleared an additional 1,994 warrants. The Fugitive Task Force has also received and processed 1,522 intelligence requests from federal, state and local agencies.

The information below illustrates the activities of the Fugitive Task Force during Fiscal Year 1990-91:

Arrests: 291

Missing Person Information Center

Missing Person Information Center (MPIC) began operation July 1, 1985. It serves as a central repository for information on missing persons and missing and exploited children. The MPIC also provides technical assistance

to law enforcement agencies statewide. The center also works with missing person units nationwide, coordinating efforts to locate the missing.

The MPIC has a staff of four: one (1) supervisor, two (2) agents, and one (1) administrative assistant. The staff is available 24 hours a day, and a statewide toll free line is provided for reporting missing persons and lead or sighting information.

South Carolina's Missing Person law mandates that a law enforcement agency, after receiving a missing person report by a parent, spouse, legal custodian, guardian, or public or private entity, shall immediately arrange to enter the information about the missing person into the missing person file of the FBI's National Crime Information Center (NCIC) computer; immediately inform all of its on-duty officers of the missing person report; transmit a statewide broadcast to all other law enforcement agencies to be on the lookout for the person; and transmit a copy of the report to the MPIC. The law also provides that there is no waiting period for filing a missing person report which has aided law enforcement in the locating of missing persons. During Fiscal Year 90/91, the MPIC received a total of 117 missing persons cases, and from January, 1991 - September, 1991, the MPIC investigated 33 child abuse cases.

Additional assistance offered by the Missing Person Information Center include:

- The production of flyers on the missing person which can be distributed to law enforcement, the family, and other individuals and organizations;

- Distribution of a bi-monthly bulletin to all law enforcement agencies in South Carolina and to each of the other states' missing person units listing our current missing persons;

- Provide the news media with current information and pictures on missing persons;

- Provide bulletins and information to other agencies and organizations;

- Training of law enforcement officers statewide on the Missing Person law and other topics relating to missing and exploited children;

- Coordination with the S. C. Criminal Justice Academy to provide related training on a continuing basis for the state's law enforcement officers;

- Provide investigative assistance to law enforcement in child abuse and exploitation cases;

- Support for community based efforts in preventing disappearances and promoting safety, to include films and slides for children and parents and "Safety Town", as well as brochures and pamphlets;

Counseling and referral services for runaways and their families.

Bloodhounds

SLED maintains a pack of mantrailing bloodhounds. At the present time, there are 12 to 16 bloodhounds. These hounds are used to assist in apprehending escapees and fugitive criminals of all types and for searching for lost persons.

The tracking team, consisting of nine (9) agents, are on call 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. During Fiscal Year 1990-91, the agents handled 320 calls for a total of 1,922 hours, resulting in 113 apprehensions. Prompt apprehensions, such as those made possible by the bloodhounds, serve to prevent further fugitive criminal acts such as robbery, assault, and auto theft.

Often, the bloodhounds find additional evidence on the trails such as weapons and footprints which become essential items in preparation of criminal cases for trial. Agents and dogs traveled 32,678 miles during the year and ran more than 1,462 miles.

REGULATORY SERVICES

The coordinator for Regulatory Services has the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing regulation requirements as authorized by the South Carolina General Assembly (see Regulatory Services Department).
2. Directing various in-service and other training requirements as mandated by the S. C. Training Act.
3. Directing SLED's SWAT Team.
4. Directing Freedom of Information Act requests.
5. Directing SLED's Case Files Department.

A discussion of these two responsibilities follows:

Regulatory Services Department

The Regulatory Services Department of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division was created in December of 1972 for the purpose of licensing and regulating the private security and private detective companies within the State of South Carolina. This department is also responsible for the licensing and regulation of all of the retail pistol dealers in the State, issuance of concealed weapon permits and special weapon permits, coroner's

concealed weapon permits, special limited licenses, as well as the registration of serial numbers of all machine guns manufactured in the state, and maintaining of lists and locations of all South Carolina dealers in precious metals. Applications for handgun purchases are also submitted to the Regulatory Department.

At the present time, there are fourteen (14) employees assigned to this department which include one (1) supervisor, seven (7) administrative specialists, and six (6) agents.

The information submitted below should further illustrate the function and activities of the Regulatory Services Department for Fiscal Year 1990/91:

<u>COMPANY LICENSES ISSUED</u>	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Combination Private Detective/Security Company	3	39	42
Private Security Company	19	83	102
Private Detective Company	32	169	201
Security Company	<u>16</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>181</u>
TOTAL COMPANIES	70	456	526

Licenses Denied	8
Licenses Revoked.....	3
Licenses Suspended.....	2
Licensees Currently on Probation.....	1
Hearings Pending.....	1
Cases Made Against Individuals for Operating Without License and/or Registration.....	4

DETECTIVE & SECURITY CO. EMPLOYEE REGISTRATIONS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Security Guard Registrations	5,017	5,492	10,509
Private Detective Registrations	367	447	814
Private Detective/Security Transfers	<u>3,048</u>		<u>3,048</u>
TOTAL SECURITY/DET. REGISTRATIONS			14,371

Private Security Temporaries.....	1,161
Security Guard Upgrade/Armed	459
Security Guard Concealed Weapons Permits.....	351
Security Officers Training Certificates.....	145
Security Guard/Detective Terminations.....	6,811
Security Guard/Detective Revocations.....	32
Security Guard/Detective Denials.....	400

INSPECTIONS CONDUCTED

Private Security/Detective Companies.....	844
Retail Pistol Dealers.....	429
TOTAL INSPECTIONS.....	1,273

RETAIL PISTOL DEALERS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued.....	60	145	205
Licenses Denied.....	0		
Licenses Revoked.....	1		
Total Licensed Dealers.....	429		

CONCEALED WEAPON PERMIT

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued.....	323	502	825
Applications Denied.....	38		
Permits Revoked.....	5		
Permits Suspended.....	0		
Total Concealed Weapons Permits.....	1,426		

SPECIAL LIMITED LICENSES

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Licenses Issued.....	1	1	2

SPECIAL WEAPONS PERMITS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued.....	0	6	6

CORONER'S CONCEALED WEAPONS PERMITS

	<u>NEW</u>	<u>RENEWAL</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Permits Issued.....	0	1	5

INVESTIGATIONS

Criminal History Checks - Security/Detectives.....	16,478
Crim. History Checks - Retail Dealers, Concealed Weapons Per. and Special Limited License Applications.....	886
Criminal History Checks - Gun Purchase Applicants.....	52,604
Investigations of Licensees.....	64
Investigations of Non-Licensees.....	130
Complaints Investigated.....	57
Investigations for Concealed Weapon Permits.....	825
Gun Cases.....	596
TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS.....	71,640

HANDGUN PURCHASES

Applications Processed	52,604
Gun Cases	378
Dual-Purchase Gun Cases Made.....	194
Underage Cases Made	24

TOTAL GUN CASES.....596

Saturday Night Specials Confiscated Through Inspections.....	8
Stolen Gun Hits Made	72
Referred to ATF.....	25

Training

In accordance with requirements of state law and with various SLED policies and procedures, agents must maintain a specific level of physical and training proficiency. In order to maintain these levels during FY 1990-91, the following training was conducted:

In-Service Training: SLED conducted 10 in-service classes consisting of approximately 30 hours each. These classes included:

- Legal updates
- Arrest techniques
- Administrative procedures
- Firearms qualifications
- Defensive driving techniques

Additionally, this department also conducts an annual physical fitness qualification for agents to include running/walking, bench press, and push-ups.

Swat Team

SLED maintains a volunteer team of highly qualified and trained agents specializing in responding to volatile and dangerous missions. These missions include fugitive apprehension, hostage recovery, sniper incidents, and other similar cases.

The SLED SWAT Team consists of agents and a Captain Coordinator and is activated only on the orders of the Chief of SLED or the deputy director in the Chief's absence.

The SWAT Team coordinator also has the responsibility of maintaining a level of proficiency in training as mandated by the agency's policies and procedures.

Freedom of Information Act Requests

In compliance with mandates of the S. C. Freedom of Information Act, the coordinator supervising an appropriate number of agents maintain, conduct, and respond to various public requests for access to SLED documents.

During FY 1990-91, a total of 109 FOIA requests were received and processed at SLED.

Case Files

The Regulatory Coordinator also directs the Case Files Department which houses and maintains all investigative files for SLED. These include opening and closing reports, formal reports, statements, tapes, interviews, and supporting documents, including:

- Laboratory reports.
- Arrest warrants.
- Search warrants.

This department consists of a supervisor, assistant supervisor, two administrative support specialists, and four investigative support specialists.

NARCOTICS DEPARTMENT

The Narcotics Department was formed in 1971 with the advent of legislation charging SLED with enforcement of laws pertaining to the illicit traffic in narcotics and dangerous drugs (Section 44-53-480, South Carolina Code of Laws). The department is given the responsibility for providing investigative assistance to local enforcement agencies and for initiating overt and covert investigations into major narcotic and dangerous drug traffickers operating interstate and intrastate.

The Narcotics Department maintains a close liaison with other state and federal agencies in coordinating investigations against illicit drug traffic and provides intelligence information to these agencies regarding such traffic activity.

There are 26 agents and a supervisor assigned to the department at this time.

RAID Team

On June 3, 1988, Governor Carroll Campbell announced the formulation of a Strike Force known as the Governor's RAID Team (Retaliation Against

Illegal Drugs) made up of members from the South Carolina Highway Patrol, Alcoholic Beverage Control Commission, South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources and SLED. This gave a total of 60 personnel to combat the drug problem in the state.

During this fiscal year, the Narcotics Department added two more agents to the Drug Abuse Resistance Education (DARE) Unit with one slot still remaining to be filled. This adds a demand reduction component to the RAID Team that will hopefully help reduce drug use through the public school educational process.

GET Offensive

The Narcotics Department also coordinates and directs an annual marijuana eradication program known as the **Governor's Eradication Team (GET)**. With the assistance of personnel and helicopters from the South Carolina Army National Guard, this team assists law enforcement agencies with detecting and eradicating locally grown marijuana.

The statistics relative to this unit will be included in these figures as that unit has been fully integrated into the operation of the Narcotics Department since its formulation.

During the Fiscal Year 1990-91, the Narcotics Department received and processed 557 requests for investigations from federal, state, and local agencies. These requests for investigations generated 921 investigations by the section.

TOTAL VALUE OF DRUGS PURCHASED OR SEIZED
.....	\$43,779,112.00
CASH SEIZED.....	1,758,000.00
TOTAL ARRESTS.....	587

NOTE: Other real properties and monies were seized through the State Grand Jury and will be reported through them.

20,749 marijuana plants were seized in the 1990-91 Fiscal Year which resulted in 85 arrests.

SPECIAL OPERATIONS

The Special Operations Coordinator has the responsibility of directing SLED's role in:

1. Internal Affairs investigations involving violations of agency policy or state laws by personnel employed by SLED.

2. Community relations activities in connection with SLED investigations, including but not limited to, race relations, community affairs, and other matters as directed by the Chief.

3. VIP Protection matters involving visiting dignitaries and other high-profile individuals where security arrangements are necessary.

The SLED Coordinator has the rank of captain and is assisted by one assistant and is supplemented by additional agents when directed by the Chief.

FORENSIC SCIENCE SERVICES

The Forensic Sciences Coordinator directs one of the most sophisticated and up-to-date police science laboratories in the country, maintaining professional expertise in a variety of disciplines. The laboratory, headquartered at SLED on Broad River Road in Columbia, South Carolina, is a 70,000 square foot state-of-the-art facility.

Modern police agencies are relying on scientific technology as an integral part of today's crime investigative methods. Such technology has given police many additional scientific tools with which to conduct a more thorough investigative inquiry, and more police agencies around the state and nation have found that often physical evidence and its scientific analysis and interpretation are necessary and essential as methods of proof. Certain laws can be enforced only through findings from scientific analysis and many evidence problems are solvable only by scientific inquiry. Equally important is the fact that evaluation and identification of physical evidence in the early stages of an investigative approach or methods should be used.

Construction was completed on the new SLED Forensic Services Laboratory building, and the new facility was occupied during August and September of 1989. All forensic lab departments are located in the new facility. The departments which constitute Forensic Services consist of the following: Laboratory Administration and Support; Arson; Behavioral Science; Drug Analysis; Evidence Control; Firearms and Tool Marks; Forensic Art; Implied Consent; Latent Fingerprints and Crime Scene Search; Photography, Polygraph; Questioned Documents; Serology; Toxicology; and Trace. A brief explanation of the services performed by each department follows:

Laboratory Administration and Support

Overall management of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory is provided by the Forensic Sciences Coordinator and Assistant Coordinator. Each forensic department has a supervisor who oversees the daily operation of his or her work unit. These department supervisors report to the Coordinator and/or the Assistant Coordinator. A support staff of 14 Administrative Support Specialists and Assistants provide for the preparation of laboratory reports and correspondence, evidence intake and return, court and other appearance scheduling, work flow enhancement and numerous other administrative and support functions.

Arson Department

The Arson Department was formed in 1985 with the formation of the State Arson Control Team under the direction of the State Fire Marshal. SLED assumed the responsibility of housing the laboratory facility and maintaining its operation and staffing.

The Arson Department is directly responsible to the Arson Team Investigators, various volunteer fire fighters, professional public safety officers, police, and sheriff's departments, for the analysis of fire debris. The analysis of fire debris involves the detection and identification of flammable/combustible substances used to ignite/sustain a fire. This department conducts examinations for the identification of explosive, incendiary, and pyrotechnic devices. The Arson Department is also responsible for the identification and comparison of lubricants that may have been used in sexual assault cases. This department currently has one analyst.

Arson Department Exam Requests FY 90-91

Explosive Analysis.....	4
Flammable Analysis.....	465
Lubricant Analysis.....	3
Pyrotechnic Analysis.....	3
TOTAL.....	475

The total number of cases submitted to the Arson laboratory has risen steadily for FY 90-91 to 458 which is a 10 percent increase over FY 89-90. The total number of analyses for FY 90-91 was 518 which represents a 27 percent increase over FY 89-90.

Behavioral Science Department

The Behavioral Science Department is presently a one-person department which supports investigators by:

1. Constructing Personality Profiles of Unknown Offenders. This profile is a description of the perpetrator as his friends and associates would describe him/her. The profile can include age, sex, race, marital status, employment, income, location of residence, type of housing, vehicle description, hobbies, social attitude, sexual adjustment, and habits. The profile is based on an analysis of behavior at the scene of the crime, a history of the victim, crime statistics, and psychology.

2. Providing Behavioral Analyses. In some cases a statistical and psychological review of the facts can lead to the identification of one or more likely suspects in the immediate circle of actors. On the other hand, such an analysis may suggest that the perpetrator is not closely associated (e.g., it's not the husband, it's not the neighbor). These analyses are useful in the recognition of cases of false allegation, murders that appear to be suicides, suicides that appear to be murders, and in the assessment of communicated threats.

3. Providing Interview Strategies. After considerations of the personality of an interviewee, along with the behavioral analysis of the crime, recommendations can be made regarding the questions and settings for interviews with an eye toward gaining the most information from a victim, witness, or suspect.

4. Conducting Training and Speeches. The behavioral approach to law enforcement is described and shared with other officers in formal classroom settings. Judges, senate committees, Governor's hearing boards, and the public are addressed.

TOTAL NEW CASES	90
PSYCHOLOGICAL PROFILES	48
BEHAVIORAL ANALYSES	58
INTERVIEWS.....	31
SPEECHES & TRAINING	3
OTHER	2

Drug Analysis Department

The Drug Analysis Department received a total of 9,023 cases in the calendar year of 1990 (a 6% increase over the calendar year of 1989).

Drug/Narcotic Cases	7,555
Marijuana Cases.....	1,285
Alcohol (% Ethanol in Moonshine)	49
Poisons.....	44
Money Washes.....	90

The department has implemented several new programs and reformatted others which reflects the desire to improve the quality of service the SLED Drug Analysis Department provides the law enforcement community.

The BEST (Best Evidence Sample Testing) Program was initiated in August 1989. The program thrust is to increase the "turn-around" time for submitted drug cases and produce the best possible charge the law enforcement agency can levy in court. All sixteen judicial circuits of South Carolina have initiated the program along with the two (2) local crime laboratories located in Greenville and Charleston.

The Reversal (Sting) Program provides SLED Narcotics and other requesting agencies with real street quality drugs and fake drugs to run reversal/(sting) operations on those individuals who desire to buy illegal drugs. The department provides pre-analyzed, pre-weighed drugs to narcotics agents for these projects.

The Marijuana Training Program provides training to local law enforcement agencies in marijuana analyses. The program is a two-day on-site classroom and one-day laboratory with the officer receiving a certificate of training. All chemists are responsible for teaching one course per year. The Recertification Program will be started within the next two months with the officer being required to attend one half day lecture and laboratory examination.

The Drug Information Program is designed totally for the other law enforcement agencies that do not deal with narcotics yet are involved with the legal aspect of sentencing. The agencies which are targeted include the Federal Parole Boards and Correctional Institutions.

The Clandestine Laboratory Response Team consists of four (4) chemists. They are members of the Site Safety Appraisal Team which respond to clandestine laboratory scenes. The chemists are thoroughly versed in the chemistry, procedures, and potential safety hazards associated with illicit drug manufacturing and the proper method of handling chemicals. They help evaluate, along with the Site Safety Officer, the health and safety hazards of the clandestine laboratory site. They also recommend selection of the proper Personnel Protection Equipment (PPE) and proper safety procedures to be used at the clandestine laboratory site.

The Drug Analysis Department is currently staffed with eight (8) Forensic Drug Chemists and one (1) Supervisor. All the personnel have a Bachelor of Science Degree in Chemistry from a college or university, with the Supervisor having a Master's Degree in Chemistry. Each forensic chemist is required to attend the Drug Enforcement Administration's Forensic Chemists Seminar, as well as other specialty training sessions for specific instrument training. The chemists are assigned to judicial circuits, thus their caseload originates from the counties within the circuit.

Evidence Control Department

Since occupying the new Forensic Services Laboratory Complex, SLED has had a central evidence repository. This new department is supervised by an Evidence Control Officer who is in charge of the submission, distribution, storage, security, and return of all evidence submitted to the SLED laboratories for analysis.

This department is presently staffed by one Evidence Control Officer and two Administrative Support Specialists.

Firearms Department

The Firearms Department consists of one Examiner/Supervisor, two Examiners, one Examiner in training, and one Administrative Specialist.

Evidence for seven hundred sixty-eight (768) examinations were submitted to the Firearms Department during the period July 1, 1990, through June 30, 1991 -- of which six hundred seventeen (617) were firearms related, forty-seven (47) were tool mark related, and one hundred four (104) dealt with other areas of responsibility within this department. Eighty-four (84) court appearances were made by employees of this department and seven hundred eighty-two (782) hours were spent in court.

The Firearms Department provides primarily for nonchemical analysis of physical evidence as related to firearms and tool marks. These examinations are conducted grossly, photographically, and microscopically. Generally speaking, evidence submitted to the Firearms Department is examined for unique striations, impressions, and microscopic fractures from which a positive conclusion can be reached.

Forensic Art Department

The Forensic Art Department began operation July 1, 1988. This department provided new and updated services to the law enforcement community. This department provides services in the following areas:

1. Interviews witnesses/victims of crimes to obtain verbal description in order to create freehand drawings of criminal suspects.
2. Creates postmortem facial drawing from photos of deceased bodies on which tissue is present -- intact or decomposing remains.
3. Retouches photos or drawings done from photos that show an "updated" representation of an individual's appearance, either victim or suspect (example: child updates).

4. Creates facial reconstruction prepared from skeletonized remains.

Total 1990-91 Fiscal Year Cases

Composites	103
Skull Reconstructions.....	5
Child Updates	4
Graphics	90
TOTAL	187

Implied Consent

The Implied Consent Department is responsible for all breath alcohol testing instruments used to test subjects under arrest for Driving Under the Influence (DUI), Felony DUI, and Boating Under the Influence (BUI). A BUI law was passed by the legislature and signed by the Governor in 1991 that allows for breath testing of subjects under arrest for BUI. Approximately two hundred of these devices are placed in criminal justice agencies throughout all forty-six counties. Support for these devices is provided on a twenty-four hour a day basis.

The Implied Consent Department is staffed by two highly trained criminalists, each of whom has undergone extensive training both as to the mechanical operation and chemical principles employed by the breath testing equipment. They undergo additional training each year to stay current with changes and developments in breath testing technology and its role in highway safety.

Since the inception of the Implied Consent Program in 1969, the Breathalyzer instrument has been exclusively used by this state. However, in 1990, SLED approved the BAC DataMaster for use in South Carolina. The BAC DataMaster is a fully automated and computerized breath testing instrument. This device allows for data retrieval via modem and advanced data handling through the use of a database manager. In 1990 and 1991, SLED acquired forty-six BAC DataMasters through funds allocated from the Governor's Office of Highway Safety.

In the summer of 1991, certification of BAC DataMaster test operators began. The first instruments were installed at the Lexington County Sheriff's Office on August 13, 1991. By the end of 1991, these instruments will have replaced Breathalyzers in eight counties -- Charleston, Florence, Greenville, Horry, Lexington, Richland, Spartanburg, and York.

The Implied Consent Department provides many varied services to criminal justice agencies throughout the state. Examples of the type of services provided by this department include the following:

1. Evaluation of breath testing equipment
2. Selection and approval of breath testing sites

3. Establishment of breath testing policies and procedures
4. Repair/checkout of breath testing equipment
5. Inspection of breath testing equipment and sites
6. Ordering and maintaining supplies needed for breath testing
7. Courtroom testimony involving breath testing
8. Maintaining records and statistics on the program
9. Answering information requests on breath testing matters
10. Providing consultation to criminal justice agencies
11. Approving curriculum for training of breath test operators
12. Administration of certification for breath test operators
13. Providing training on matters relating to breath testing

Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department

The Latent Fingerprint and Crime Scene Department is staffed by examiners who are professionally trained in the development and identification of latent fingerprints, as well as the thorough investigation and complete reconstruction of scenes of crimes. Since the opening of SLED's Forensic Services Laboratory, the Latent Fingerprint Department has implemented substantial improvements to service the needs of all law enforcement agencies throughout the state.

The implementation of the South Carolina Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in November 1990 has proven to be most rewarding. With this new program, the Latent Fingerprint Department is able to conduct "cold searches" of latent fingerprints against all criminal record prints on file in the Criminal Records Department. This process has heretofore been impossible because of the enormous expenditure of man-hours required. Over 1,000 AFIS cases were searched in FY 90-91 even though the system was operational for only about two-thirds of the year.

The latest equipment and techniques for the development of latent fingerprints and the search for and analysis of physical evidence both in the laboratory and in the field are used. Laser technology and other light enhancement techniques are being studied and used by the department.

Total Cases Handled:

Departmental Cases	2,332
Latent Prints.....	3,649
Footwear Impressions	134
Tirewear Impressions.....	28
Crime Scene Photography	380
Crime Scene Investigations.....	562
Crime Scene Reconstructions	3
Blood Spatter.....	4
AFIS	1,038
Other.....	5

Photography Department

Because of the heavy emphasis placed on photographic documentation of criminal activity and of all phases of physical evidence identification, SLED's Photography Department stands ready to assist any SLED agent or criminalist.

The Photography Department operates monochrome processing and printing facilities and is able to offer complete photographic documentation. This department is responsible for evaluating, budgeting and requesting equipment and supplies pertaining to the operation of the department, as well as procuring, operating and supplying field photographic units issued to agents throughout the state.

The Photography Department also provides allied photographic services throughout the state to political subdivisions in the form of suggested planning, equipping and training of personnel in the area of photographic services and photographic documentations on the local level.

During the 1990-91 fiscal year, the Photography Department received the following cases:

Polaroid Copy.....	528
ID Photos	278
B & W Film Processing.....	820
B & W Print Processing.....	779
Color Film Processing.....	559
Photo Assignments	25
Latent Print Evidence Photos.....	527
Ques. Doc. Evidence Photos.....	141
Other Evidence Photos	55
Other Assignments	47

Polygraph Department

SLED provides polygraph examinations as requested by the various local, state, and federal criminal justice practitioners operating in South Carolina. Many investigations, especially those offering conflicting information or those revealing no apparent suspects, are guided by the results of the polygraph testing procedures. Many cases are cleared by confessions obtained during the interview process.

Since 1988, the Polygraph Department has embarked upon a mission to continuously improve the reliability of the polygraph procedure. As part of the Quality Assurance Program, stringent guidelines have been adopted by which uniform, professionally recognized techniques are employed in order to determine the truthfulness or attempted deception of the examinees. Also, each polygraph chart must undergo the careful scrutiny of the chief polygraph examiner prior to the publication of any official opinions or conclusions. By constant emphasis on quality, the Polygraph Department

continues to provide a cost effective means of promptly clearing many criminal inquiries.

Total Cases Handled:

NUMBER OF CASES	1,111
NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS	1,833
NUMBER WITH NO DECEPTION INDICATED	455
NUMBER WITH DECEPTION INDICATED	337
NUMBER OF CONFESSIONS OBTAINED	124
NUMBER OF INDEFINITES	181
NUMBER OF CASES REFUSED	1
NUMBER OF DID NOT TEST	58
NUMBER OF DID NOT SHOW	687

Questioned Document Department

This unit is supervised by a Chief Document Examiner who is responsible for the administration and management of the Document Department. This department is currently staffed by two Document Examiners and a document trainee. Law Enforcement Division Document Examiners are highly trained laboratory personnel who are required to complete a four-year internship in the discipline before full certification. SLED's document examiners testify in Federal, State and Municipal courts across the state, as well as appearing as expert witnesses before the state's ethics, licensing and regulatory boards and commissions. The personnel of the Questioned Document Department maintain professional proficiency through the design and implementation of original research and the reporting of these endeavors before conference forums on the national level. It is through the adherence of strict professional and laboratory standards that SLED's Document Examiners have become part of a profession that only has some 250 such experts nationwide.

The Questioned Document Department's examinations are multifaceted, incorporating microscopic examinations in conjunction with instrumentation designed specifically for forensic document problems.

In the department, many types of examinations are necessary in order to resolve cases ranging from forgeries, election fraud, and white collar crimes to suicides, obscene and threatening notes.

Areas of Forensic interest are:

- 1. HANDWRITING AND HANDPRINTING IDENTIFICATION**
- 2. TYPEWRITERS, COMPUTER PRINTOUTS, CHECKWRITERS, MECHANICAL IMPRESSIONS AND RUBBER STAMPS**
- 3. WATER-SOAKED AND CHARRED DOCUMENTS**

4. **OFFICE COPIER MACHINE IDENTIFICATION AND CLASSIFICATION**
5. **PRINTING**
6. **DECIPHERMENT/OBLITERATIONS**
7. **DATING OF DOCUMENT**
8. **LINE INTERSECTIONS**
9. **INDENTED WRITING**
10. **PAPER/INKS**
11. **WATERMARKS**
12. **RECONSTRUCTION OF RECORDS**

The Document Department provides training programs for the law enforcement community in forgery investigative techniques and related investigations, as well as addressing check and bookkeeping problems to the business sector. These lectures are given across the state introducing the participants to techniques used in document identification, as well as the recommended methods for the collection and preservation of exemplars and evidence.

Total Cases: 587

Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Department

The SLED Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Department is responsible for the collection and preservation of biological evidence from major crime scenes throughout the state. The department is also responsible for the analysis and characterization of this evidence, as well as other biological evidence that may be submitted to SLED by other law enforcement agencies. This evidence may consist of dried stains or liquid samples of body fluids such as blood, semen, or saliva; and the analysis techniques include chemical, enzymatic, immunologic, electrophoretic, radiologic, and microscopic methods.

The Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Department consists of one (1) Department Head, six (6) Serologists, and five (5) DNA Analysts. Each of the Serologists and DNA Analysts have obtained a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree in a related science field and have been certified as a law enforcement officer by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. In addition, members of the Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Department have attended numerous training courses and seminars relating to the fields of Serology and DNA Analysis. Ongoing training is provided by both this

department, the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and other outside sources.

The Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Department has experienced an increase in workload due to the overall increase in violent crime in our state, as well as the increased and improved reporting of criminal sexual conduct crimes. This department provides adult and child sexual assault evidence collection kits free of charge to all licensed health care facilities in the state. This has provided coordination and standardization in the field of evidence collection, thus providing the Forensic Serology and DNA Analysis Laboratory with adequate and properly preserved evidence to examine for court purposes. This department most often assists with the investigation of homicide, criminal sexual conduct, and assault and battery cases.

(Forensic Serology Section)

The SLED Forensic Serology Section is chiefly responsible for the identification and characterization of body fluids and body fluid stains that are collected at the scenes of violent crimes. Identification procedures for body fluids such as blood, semen, and saliva, include chemical, microscopic, immunologic, and electrophoretic techniques. Characterization procedures for the detection of ABO blood type, genetic markers, and secretor status include microscopic, immunologic, iso-electric focusing, and standard electrophoretic techniques.

(Forensic DNA Analysis Unit)

DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid) is the genetic material contained within the nucleated cells of all living organisms. Forensic DNA Analysis utilizes the RFLP (Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism) procedure to extract and analyze DNA from these nucleated cells which include: white blood cells in blood, sperm in semen, epithelial cells in saliva, tissue, and hair follicles.

To the forensic scientist this procedure has the potential for absolute personal identification, and DNA profile databanks can be utilized to link serial offenses, aid in the identification of deceased or missing persons, and can be exchanged between agencies who keep profiles on convicted sex offenders. The type cases where DNA analysis will be used include homicides and sexual assaults for the most part, but are also used in aggravated assaults, hit and runs, child abuse and body identification. DNA has become one of the most important investigative tools and incriminating pieces of forensic evidence for law enforcement.

Of the 3.3 billion base pairs of human nuclear DNA, 99% is the same from person to person. This consistency in nuclear DNA is why we all have the ability to produce the necessary components to sustain life. Certain areas of the DNA are highly variable from one person to the next. Thus, the DNA from no two people, outside identical twins, is exactly the same. These variable areas, called polymorphisms, include a considerable amount of

repetitive DNA called VNTRs (Variable Number Tandem Repeats). These VNTRs are what Forensic DNA exploits in identification.

DNA analysis employs chemical means to extract and purify DNA from nucleated cells and enzymatic means to produce restriction fragments of the extracted DNA. These fragments are then arranged according to size (length of the VNTRs) through electrophoresis. An individual's banding pattern or profile for a specific VNTR is detected utilizing a radioactive probe. Profiles of known blood samples from victims and suspected offenders are compared to the forensic evidence in the case both visually and through computer evaluation. The reported results are statistical values, obtained from a random sampling of the state's population, predicting the likelihood of occurrence of this individual's pattern.

Total Serology and DNA Cases: 1,588

Forensic Toxicology Department

The Forensic Toxicology Department is composed of the Death Investigations and Driving Under the Influence Sections. Through the efforts of these sections, the department provides alcohol, drug, and poison analyses of physiological specimens to all coroners and law enforcement personnel for the investigation of possible suspicious deaths, traffic fatalities and crimes such as driving under the influence. In addition, this department is on call twenty-four hours each day for emergency assistance to medical personnel in possible poisonings and overdoses.

The Toxicology Department is composed of nine highly trained toxicologists, one of whom is the Chief Toxicologist. Each toxicologist has obtained a minimum of a Bachelor's Degree in the Sciences and has been certified as a law enforcement officer by the South Carolina Criminal Justice Academy. In addition, members of the Toxicology Department have attended numerous training courses and seminars relating to the field of toxicology. Ongoing training is provided both by this department and outside entities.

Driving Under the Influence Section

The Driving Under the Influence (DUI) Section of the Toxicology Department is responsible for the analysis of body fluid samples obtained from living drivers suspected of DUI or Felony DUI. The large majority of samples received by this section are obtained under one of two scenarios: (1) - Driver under arrest for DUI or Felony DUI and is unable to take a breath test due to injuries sustained in an accident; and (2) - Driver takes a breath test and has a reading of less than 0.10% and the officer requests a urine test to check for the presence of drugs. Of the total of about 29,000 DUI or Felony DUI arrests in this state each year, approximately 1,500 (5%) drivers are unable to take a breath test due to injuries. In addition, about 8,000 (27%) drivers have a breath test reading of less than 0.10% and thus they could be required to submit also to a urine test.

(Death Investigations Section)

The Death Investigations Section is responsible for the postmortem analysis of body tissues and body fluids for any type of compound that can be ingested, inhaled, absorbed, or injected by an individual, and its relevance in the manner of death.

Examples of services provided by the Death Investigations Section include:

- (A) Providing comprehensive toxicological analyses of physiological specimens submitted by forensic pathologists and coroners in an effort to determine a plausible manner of death.
- (B) Conducting routine toxicological testing in criminal cases (e.g., homicide, criminal sexual conduct) and traffic fatalities, at the request of local law enforcement agencies.
- (C) Providing scientific interpretation of results and expert testimony in civil and criminal courts when necessary.
- (D) Offering clinical drug testing services in life-threatening cases at the physician's request.
- (E) SLED toxicologists are frequently asked to lecture and/or provide professional consultation in non-SLED related toxicological matters throughout the United States.

Total Toxicology Cases: 4,107

Trace Evidence Department

This department is responsible for the analysis of all trace evidence collected at crime scenes. Evidence submitted to this department is analyzed chemically, physically and microscopically, so therefore, the analysts assigned to this department must be highly trained in all areas of chemical, instrumental and microscopic analysis of forensic evidence. The Trace Department is staffed by a supervisor and four analysts whose case loads vary with the type of expertise the particular analyst has acquired.

Total Trace Evidence Cases:

Fibers.....	192
Glass.....	39
Gunprimer Residue.....	526
Gunpowder Residue.....	117
Hair.....	1,650
Paint.....	60
Other.....	108
TOTAL.....	2,692

PROTECTIVE SERVICES

The Coordinator of Protective Services maintains the dual responsibility of:

1. Directing security arrangements for certain public officials, including the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Attorney General.
2. Directing general security operations for certain public buildings and grounds.
3. Supervising and maintaining regulations of State Constables.

The following information is a brief discussion of these three roles:

Protective Services

In keeping with modern law enforcement management concepts, the security and executive protection sections were consolidated in December 1980.

This section now consists of a Coordinator of Protective Services, a sufficient number of special agents as determined by the Governor and Chief of SLED, and a Capitol Police force consisting of one uniformed captain and a Capitol Police force consisting of: one (1) uniformed lieutenant, six (6) uniformed public safety sergeant, one (1) investigative sergeant, six (6) uniformed public safety corporals and thirty-one (31) uniformed public safety officers.

This section is charged with the overall responsibility for the direct coordination of all state employed security personnel (including administrative procedures for those employed by the S. C. Department of Corrections) with security procedures and guidelines established by the Chief of SLED as required and regular reports from the chief security officers to the Chief of SLED.

Personal protection for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and their families is provided by the special agents and the special agent-in-charge. This protection also includes internal security for the Governor's, Lieutenant Governor's, and Attorney General's offices and coordination and liaison with the two legislative sergeants-at-arms.

The Governor's Mansion Complex is provided twenty-four hour security.

The South Carolina Aeronautics Commission is provided sixteen hour security for five days and twenty-four hour security two days a week (twenty-four hour security for all holidays).

Thirty-seven state buildings receive routine patrol each twenty-four hours.

Criminal investigations are conducted as requested by those agencies occupying the previously mentioned state buildings.

The Protective Services Department additionally is responsible for developing and implementing evacuation procedures with other state agencies for fire and/or natural disasters with the Capitol Complex.

Bomb threat reaction plans and physical security surveys in coordination with General Services are also conducted and include recommendations to state agency directors for improving security in their respective buildings and areas.

Capitol Police

South Carolina Capitol Police is the uniformed division of the Protective Services Division of the South Carolina Law Enforcement Division (SLED). All officers are commissioned by SLED and empowered with statewide authority to enforce state and local laws.

Capitol Police are responsible for the safety and security for the State House and Governor's Mansion, as well as state owned property within the capitol city. Capitol Police Officers, who attend eight weeks of training at the Criminal Justice Academy, handle all facets of law enforcement. This includes criminal investigations, accident investigations, as well as various special events which may occur at the State House or Governor's Mansion.

Capitol Police Crime Report for FY 90-91 July 1, 1990 to June 30, 1991

Murder.....	0
Rape	0
Disorderly Conduct	61
DUI.....	6
Assault	7
Robbery.....	1
Reckless Driving	1
DUS.....	1
Larceny	71
Burglary.....	13
Auto Theft	3
Vandalism	10
Auto Tampering	17
Hit/Run w/Property Damage.....	1
Suicide	1

Misuse of Telephone.....	2
Solicitation for Prostitution.....	1
Discharge of Firearm at Dwelling.....	1
Bomb Threat.....	3

State Constables

The Protective Services Coordinator has the responsibility for maintaining records and regulation requirements for persons commissioned by the Governor as State Constables.

As of June 30, 1991, the following number of State Constables are:

Group 1	(employed by government entities) - 969
Group 2	(certified retired law enforcement officer) - 124
Group 3	(others requesting commissions, public utility investigators, and financial institution investigators) - 568
Total:	1,611

CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM (CJICS)

The South Carolina General Assembly enacted legislation in 1974 providing SLED with authority to devise and operate a Criminal Justice Information and Communications System (CJICS).

The CJICS program primarily is organized to accumulate various data detailing the volume, types, and frequency of crimes in South Carolina, to collect and store specific fingerprint and criminal records information, and to develop and operate a statewide computerized communications network for law enforcement agencies. FY 1990-91 results from the various CJICS departments include:

Communications and Data Processing

The computer and communications network involves a dual processor computer located at SLED Headquarters and an electronic interface to the computers located at the South Carolina Department of Highways and Public Transportation (DHPT) in Columbia, South Carolina, the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) in Washington, D.C., the National Law Enforcement Telecommunications Systems, Inc. (NLETS), Phoenix, Arizona,

the Richland County Sheriff's Office, Columbia, South Carolina, the Greenville Law Enforcement Center, Greenville, South Carolina, the Charleston County Police Department in Charleston, South Carolina, and the Beaufort County Sheriff's Department in Beaufort, South Carolina. Additionally, there is an electronic computer interface with the Charleston County Police Department connecting a Motorola Mobile Terminal System to the SLED computer mainframe. Presently, there are 41 mobile terminals accessing information that is available from the SLED/CJICS computer system with other agencies planning to install mobile terminals in the near future. SLED installed new DCP30 data communications front end processors that take advantage of the newer technology used in computers today.

The SLED/CJICS computer system supports and maintains in excess of 1,400 terminals located in local and state criminal justice offices throughout the state with at least one terminal available in every county. This past year SLED began to convert the law enforcement field data communications network to the newer digital communications technology that improves quality of transmission and quadruples the data transmission speed. SLED also has a network diagnostic and analysis system to assist in the monitoring of problems and potential problems on the data communications network in an effort to keep availability and reliability of service at its highest level. SLED is continuing the acquisition and installation of personal computers that are utilizing word processing, electronic mail, desktop publishing, and graphics, as well as other personal computer applications.

During this past fiscal year the computer center served as a pilot agency in the implementation of Phase II of an interface with the United States Department of Justice, Interpol and the Royal Canadian Mounted Police (RCMP) to allow local law enforcement agencies within South Carolina to have a communications capability of obtaining information about Canadian stolen articles, guns, boats, and securities. Phase III will follow as this Phase II becomes fully implemented throughout the country.

Under the CJICS system at SLED Headquarters, the Data Processing and Communications Section had the following programs and files either in operation or in the process of implementation during the fiscal year:

COMPREHENSIVE CRIMINAL JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEM

Vehicle Registrations

Computerized Criminal Histories (CCH)

Driver's Licenses Files

Stolen Articles, Vehicles, Guns & License Plates

Missing Persons File

Wanted Persons File

Uniform Crime Reporting (UCR)

Stolen Boats

Stolen Securities

Canadian Vehicle Registration File

Canadian Driver License File

Canadian Articles File

Canadian Boats File

Canadian Guns File
Canadian Securities File

COMPREHENSIVE COMMUNICATIONS CAPABILITIES

State Stolen Files
State Wanted Persons File
NCIC (FBI Department of Justice)
NLETS (Interstate Law Enforcement Communications)
Message Switching (between law enforcement agencies)
Richland County Sheriff's Department
Greenville County Law Enforcement Center
Charleston County Mobile Terminals
S. C. Dept. of Highways and Public Transportation

FINANCIAL APPLICATIONS (SLED ONLY)

Accounts Payable
Accounts Receivable
General Ledger
Vehicle Accounting
Inventory Control

MANAGEMENT APPLICATIONS

Case Files Management System
Evidence Analysis Tracking System
Gun Registration and Sales Management
Security Officer Management
Investigative Case Tracking

PROVIDES DATA PROCESSING SERVICES

Dept. of Probation, Parole and Pardon Services
South Carolina Office of Court Administration
Department of Mental Health
Attorney General's Office
 Pretrial Intervention Program
 State Grand Jury Program

Central Records Repository

This department has the responsibility for maintaining timely, accurate and complete criminal history records, based on fingerprint card submissions on all criminals known to have participated in crimes in the State.

At the present time, there are fifty-one (51) employees assigned to the Central Records Department; one (1) Criminal Records Director; one (1) Assistant Supervisor, one (1) Administrative Assistant I; nineteen (19) Fingerprint Examiners and Technicians; seven (7) Senior Data Control Clerks; one (1) Administrative Specialist C; four (4) Administrative Specialist B's; and seventeen (17) Administrative Specialist A's.

Annual activity volume for the Criminal Records Department includes receipt of 167,703 fingerprint cards, receipt of 16,000 correspondence items, approximately 4,000 telephone requests, handled and processed 395,000 name searches and processed and posted 144,232 dispositions. This department identified 70% of the total of all fingerprint cards received from various agencies (by name search only). Fifty thousand, two hundred thirty-eight fingerprint cards were received and coded on first time offenders (individuals who had no prior arrest in the State Repository during this period).

All law enforcement agencies in the state are submitting fingerprint cards to the Criminal Records Department. The agencies have been instructed to submit two (2) fingerprint cards to the department on all misdemeanors and felony arrests, with the exception of minor traffic arrests, in order for the department to build and maintain an updated centralized criminal history record information file. Effective July 1, 1989, Section 14-17-325 of the South Carolina Code of Laws was enacted. This requires every clerk of court report the disposition of each case in the Court of General Sessions to the State Law Enforcement Division. This method of disposition reporting should dramatically improve General Sessions disposition reporting. This agency is embarking on a pilot project with the South Carolina Court Administration to allow the State Repository to receive disposition information electronically. Local agencies will continue to forward all magistrate and municipal case dispositions.

All incoming fingerprint cards are officially recorded and then are searched through the automated name files. In the event of "hits" or "matches", the search card is compared against the fire cards. If no identification is made by name, then the card is forwarded to the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) for searching by fingerprint pattern and minutiae data.

When identifications are made, the South Carolina Computerized Criminal History files are updated and copies are sent to the FBI Identification Division and the NCIC III (Interstate Identification Index). Files are also updated daily. Under the two-fingerprint card submission concept, one remains in the Criminal Records Department at SLED and the other copy is sent to the FBI Identification Division for processing. A "rap sheet" or a chronological listing of arrest events and judicial findings is produced by the FBI and sent to the submitting criminal justice agency.

Total Records:

Idents on File	632,711
Ident Add-Ons	557,041
Total Arrest Counts	3,325,763
Judicial Count	1,349,510
Supplemental Counts	162
Custody-Status.....	217,836
TOTAL RECORDS ON CCH FILE.....	4,691,323

(Civil Processing Unit)

The Civil Processing Unit of the Criminal Records Repository, which handles all non-criminal justice name searches has been increasingly inundated with requests. The requests include school teachers, child day care employees, private entities, businesses or for any licensing or employment purpose. This year over 80,088 requests of this nature were handled by this office.

(Expungements)

This office is also responsible for screening and processing all court ordered expungements concerning state statutes 17-1-40, 44-53-450, 34-11-90, and 17-11-150. Over 9,880 expungement orders were handled by this office during this period.

(AFIS)

This department has successfully coordinated the implementation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS). AFIS is a relatively new computer based system for encoding, classifying, matching, storage and retrieval of fingerprint minutiae and images. This department presently has over 550,000 tenprint cards entered into the AFIS database. This includes approximately 435,000 males and approximately 115,000 females, which are subject to AFIS latent and tenprint searches. The AFIS has also been very successful in identifying special searches: unknown dead, amnesia victims, unidentified offenders thought to be using alias names, etc.

At the present time, Charleston City Police Department has purchased a remote latent workstation and is interfaced to the main processor at SLED. This gives Charleston City Police Department access to all latent search transactions. In addition, Greenville Sheriff's Office is acquiring the necessary equipment to interface a remote latent workstation with the South Carolina AFIS central processor and is expected to be on line in the near future. The South Carolina AFIS System was designed to accommodate a total of 8 remote workstations. The addition of remote sites to the AFIS central processor will help utilize the full potential of the system.

Crime Reports Department

The Uniform Crime Reports Department (UCR) is responsible for the statewide crime information reporting system and for publishing annual or other periodic reports of the crime rate in South Carolina. The information collected is classified according to the guidelines of the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP), the National Sheriff's Association, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. SLED participates in the national UCR system administered by the FBI.

South Carolina was one of the first states to implement a statewide UCR program. The program was initiated in July 1973, as one of approximately fourteen state programs. It has continued to serve the law enforcement community and the public with enhanced services since that time, and is now a leading system among approximately forty state UCR programs. The fundamental objectives of the South Carolina UCR program are:

1. To inform the Governor, legislature, other governmental officials and the public of the nature of the crime problem in South Carolina.
2. To provide law enforcement administrators with criminal statistics for administrative and operational use.
3. To determine who commits crimes by age, sex, race and other attributes in order to find the proper focus for crime prevention and enforcement.
4. To provide base data and statistics to help measure the work load and effectiveness of the criminal justice system.
5. To provide base data for research to improve the effectiveness and performance of criminal justice agencies.

The UCR Department gathers information in all crime categories, including those known as Part I crimes (murder, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, breaking and entering, larceny, motor vehicle theft and arson). Information in the monthly and annual report is collected by county, city and state, and includes crime rates per 10,000 population, total crimes committed by type, such as murder, rape, robbery, etc., and other significant crime and law enforcement activity factors which can provide sheriffs, police chiefs and other responsible officials with valuable management and planning tools. This information is made available to all participating agencies in the form of monthly reports covering their areas of jurisdiction. The formal report prepared by the UCR Department and titled "Crime in South Carolina" is published annually by SLED and is available to any citizen or organization. Excerpts from the 1990 report are presented at the conclusion of this publication to provide an example of the types of information furnished.

(IBRS)

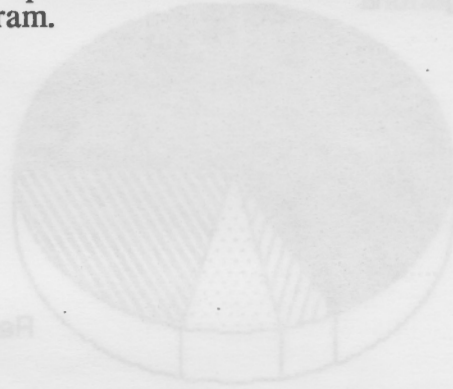
SLED, in 1977, implemented an incident based reporting (IBR) system for UCR data that has been attempted in only a handful of states. Even today there are only about fifteen states which have operational IBR programs. This system involves collecting crime information directly from standard incident and arrest reports as they are prepared by the local law enforcement agencies. The procedure relieves local agencies of the burden of preparing monthly UCR tallies, while providing detailed information not available under the outdated but widely used summary/tally system. The incident based system produces information such as victim/offender information, premise types, time of day and location of crimes in specific

areas within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more uniformity of reporting, since all crimes are classified at SLED. The SLED UCR Department, under the IBR system, now processes in excess of 65,000 Incident, Booking and Supplemental reports each month.

(NIBRS)

The SLED Uniform Crime Reports Department was pleased to have been selected in 1986 by the U. S. Department of Justice, specifically the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), to be the site of a national pilot/demonstration program to study ways to expand and improve UCR data across the country. Referred to as the National Incident Based Reporting System (NIBRS), South Carolina was chosen for this project in large measure because of the success of its existing incident based reporting program, and the fact that the UCR field agents were able to maintain constant liaison and training with local agencies, which resulted in one of the best instances of state and local information sharing in the nation.

During FY 1988-89, the UCR Department began developing the systems needed to capture the enhanced national and state data, as defined by the NIBRS program.



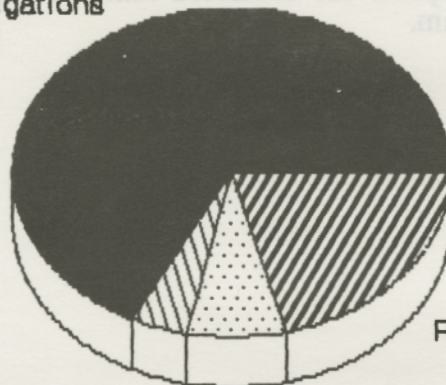
area within a given jurisdiction. The incident reporting system also provides more uniformity of reporting, since all crimes are classified as SLED. The SLED UCR Department, under the IIR system, now processes in excess of 62,000 Incident, Booking and Supplemental reports each month.

(NIBRS)

The SLED Uniform Crime Reports Department was pleased to have been selected in 1986 by the U.S. Department of Justice as one of the FBI and the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS) to be the site of a national pilot project to test the use of the Incident Based Reporting System (IBRS) for the project in large metropolitan areas. The project was a joint effort of the FBI, BJS, and the SLED UCR Department. The project was designed to test the use of the IBRS system and the ability of local agencies to maintain constant liaison and training with local agencies, which resulted in one of the best instances of state and local information sharing in the nation.

During FY 1988-89, the UCR Department began developing the system needed to capture the expanded national data as defined by the NIBRS program.

Crim. Investigations
5172



Regulatory Cases
1615

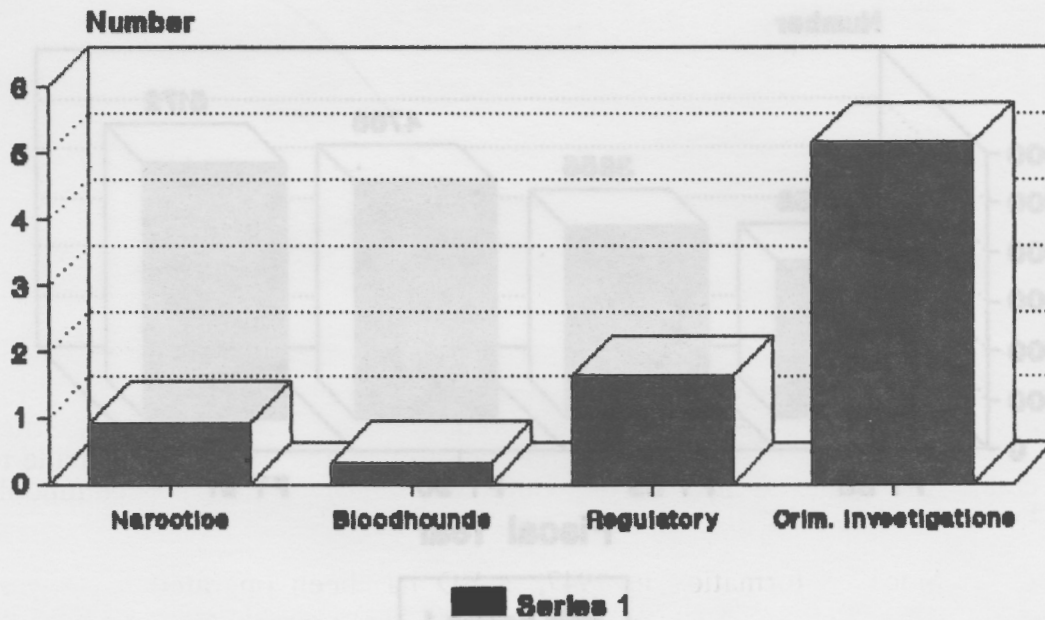
Bloodhound Calls
320

Narcotics Cases
567

Source: SLED

TYPES OF INVESTIGATIONS

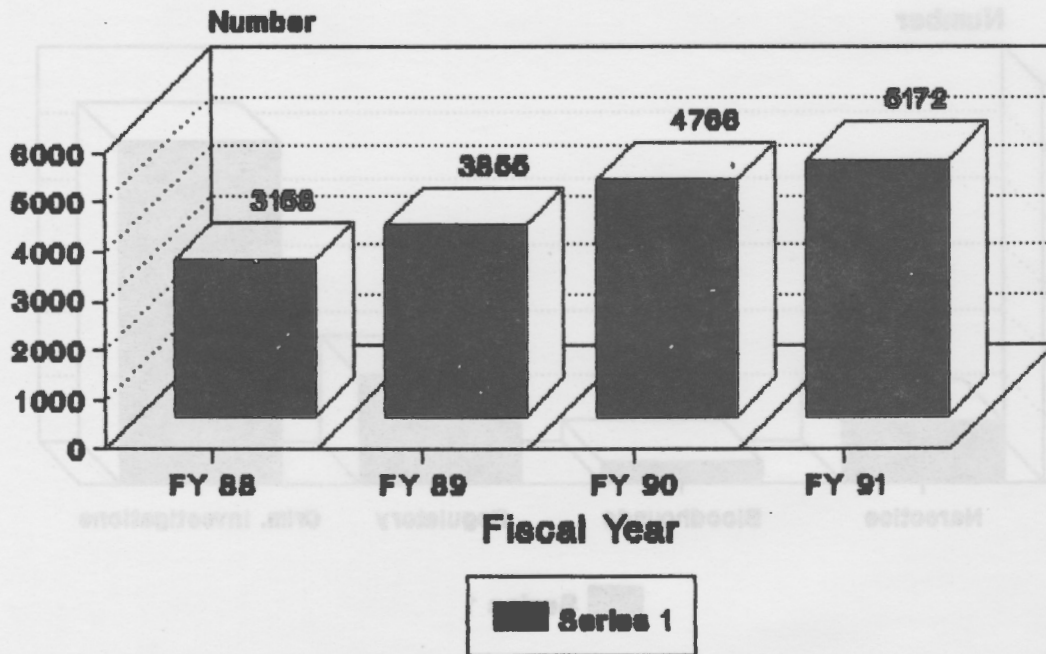
Fiscal Year 1990-91



Source: SLED

TOTAL INVESTIGATIONS

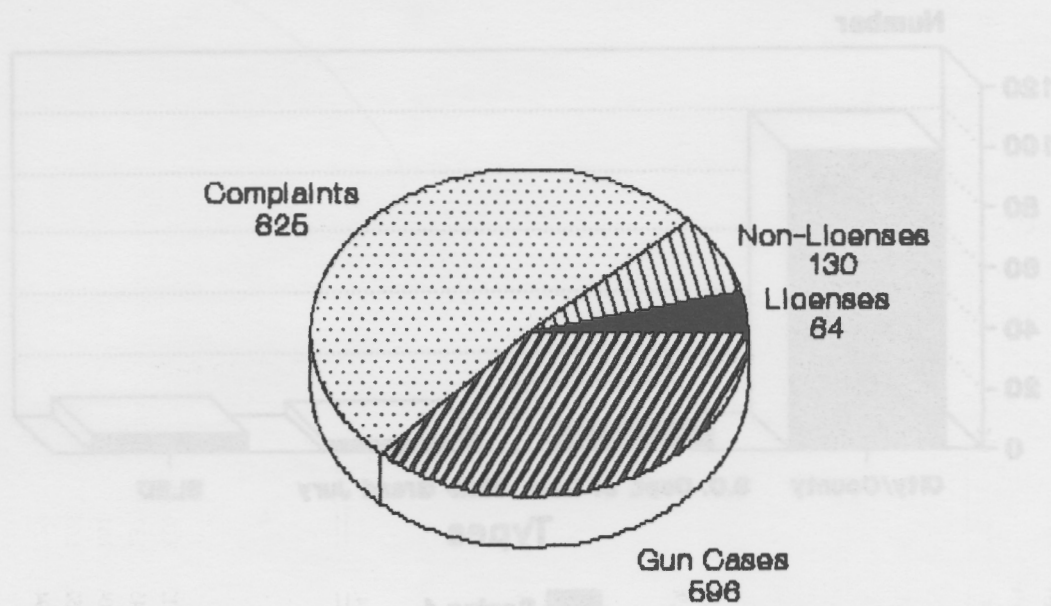
FY 88 - 91



Source: SLED

REGULATORY INVESTIGATIONS

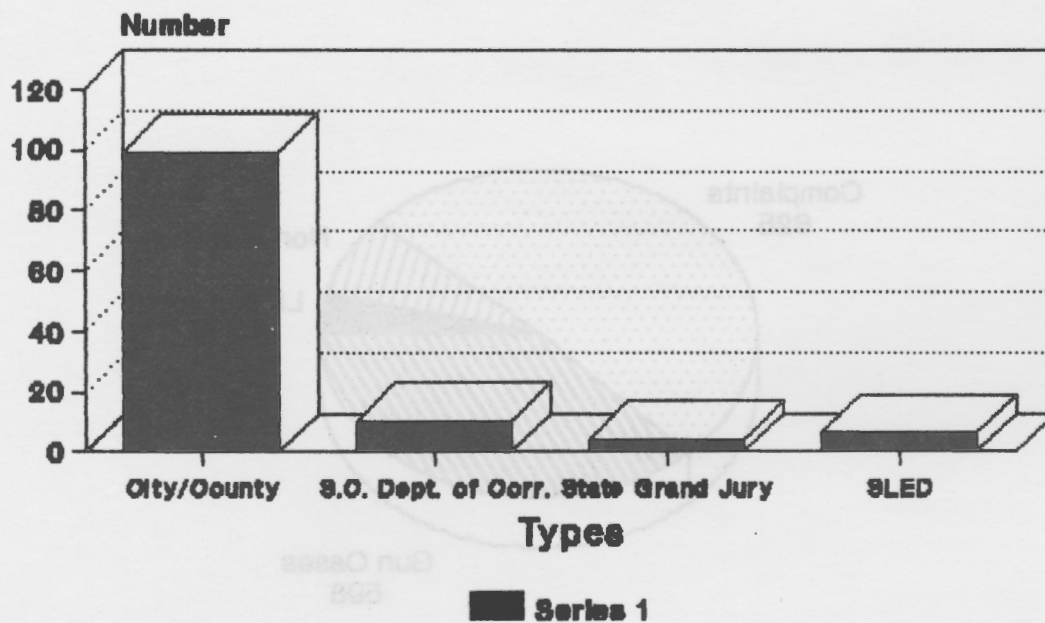
Fiscal Year 1990-91 (Types)



Source: SLED

EXTRADITIONS

Fiscal Year 1990-91



Source: SLED

Total Number of Documents Printed	<u>255</u>
Cost Per Unit	\$ <u>1.74</u>
Printing Cost - S.C. State Budget & Control Board (up to 255 copies)	\$ <u>442.76</u>
Printing Cost - Individual Agency (requesting over 255 copies)	\$ <u>-</u>
Total Printing Cost	\$ <u>442.76</u>